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OF SPECIAL INTEREST

October 1 to 31 — Congreso de Industrias Electrónicas y Eléctricas. Auditorio Nacional, Paseo de la Reforma.

October 1 to 5 — Fiesta in Zapotlán del Rey, Jalisco, to honor the *Virgen del Rosario*. (See Fiestas and Spectacles).

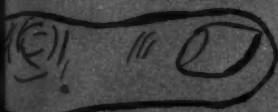
October 6 — Valle de Bravo, state of Mexico. Fiestas to honor St. Francis. Very colorful. (See Fiestas and Spectacles).

October 6 — Pan American Tennis Tournament, Chapultepec Deportivo. (See Sports).

October 9 — Cocktail opening of photographic exhibit by Ruth Bernhard, a student of Weston and judged to be one of the U.S.'s outstanding photographers. Hamburgo 115, 7:30 pm.

October 10 — Santa María del Tule, Oaxaca, fiesta includes famous plumed dancers. (See Fiestas and Spectacles).

October 10 to November 15 — Film Festival organized by the Cámara Nacional de la Industria Cinematográfica reviewing prize-winning films from all over the world. Auditorio Nacional, Paseo de la Reforma.



Columbus found...

October 12 — Columbus Day. National fiesta. 1953-59 turf season begins with *Día de la Raza* Handicap. (See Fiestas, Spectacles, and Sports).

October 22 — Ciudad Guzmán, Jalisco. Big fiesta honoring St. Joseph. (See Fiestas and Spectacles).

October 25 — Football game, American style, between Sul Ross College of Texas and Universidad. University City Stadium. (See Sports).

Preview

WHAT TO SEE, WHERE TO GO IN

october

IN THIS ISSUE WE ARE FEATURING

October Activities — 9
Eruption — 10
The Dance in Mexico — 12
South From the Rio — 17
Died Day — 20
Music Review — 21
Real Estate — 23

As well as

Person To Person — 7
News and Comment — 8
Our Own Directory — 25
Knife and Fork — 28



OCTOBER climate

CITY	TEMP. (°F)	RAIN (Inches)
Acapulco	83	6.7
Cuernavaca	86	3.1
Guadalajara	85	2.1
Mérida	79	4.0
México	80	1.3
Monterrey	72	4.3
Oaxaca	67	1.6
Puebla	61	2.2
Taxco	69	3.5
Tehuantepec	68	3.6
Vernera	75	5.0

fiestas & spectacles

Ciudad Delicias, Chihuahua, October 1-7. Regional Cotton Fair: features parades of allegorical floats, horse races, bullfights, serenades, dancing, etc.

Zapotlán del Rey, Jalisco, October 1-8. Traditional fiesta to honor the *Virgen del Rosario*. Charros at their best, fair, bullfighting, and dances.

Amixtlán, Puebla, October 4. A harvest thanksgiving that lasts one week. Indian dances include los *Olmecas*, los *Cazadores*, and los *Segadores*.

Pachuca, Hidalgo, October 4-12...One of the many fiestas throughout the republic dedicated to St. Francis. He is especially beloved in this village, a mining center, because the lost lode of the *Conde de Regla* mines was recovered after praying for this intercession. Cockfights, horseracing, etc.

Zapopan, Jalisco, October 4-12. Each year since her arrival from Spain in 1531, the image of the Virgin of Zapopan makes a pilgrimage of Guadalajara's churches. Her return to her sanctuary in Zapopan opens a nine day welcoming party of bullfights, jaripeos, fireworks, and the usual popular entertainment.

Valle de Bravo, State of México, October 4. Another fete for St. Francis. This one is distinctive for its parades of gaily deco-

rated yokes of oxen. Also floral exhibitions, dances and a fair.

Uruapan, Michoacán, October 4. The *Viejitos* dance for St. Francis as well as *Moros y Cristianos* and the typical *Canacas*.

Other outstanding fiestas honoring this same saint are presented in the following villages. October 4. Milpa Alta, Federal District; Olinalá, Guerrero; Tala, Jalisco; Tetecala, Morelos; Salina Cruz, Oaxaca; and Puebla in the state of Puebla.

Ascapotzalco, Federal District, October 7. The *Virgen del Rosario* receives homage here all month in the form of horse races, dances, and a fair.

Santa María del Tule, Oaxaca, October 10. Pilgrimages from Tlaxiotala and other parts of the state. The colorful *Danza de la Pluma* is performed.

México D. F., October 12. A national fiesta to commemorate the discovery of America. Called here *Día de la Raza*.

Orizaba, Veracruz, October 15. A large regional fair with special market attractions.

Ciudad Guzmán, Jalisco, October 22. St. Joseph inspires merrymaking for one month. A regional fair, bullfights, allegor-

ical floats, and fireworks. The featured dances are *La Conquista*, *La America*, *Paistes*, *Pastores*, and *Sonajeros*.

Acatlán, Puebla, October 24. Traditional fiestas for the patron saint Raphael. Procession and dance of the Tecuanes. Terminates November 2.

art

Galería Antonio Souza, Génova 61, 2nd floor. Paintings of Wolfgang Paalen.

Instituto de Arte de México, Puebla 141. Paintings of Macrina Kraus.

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m é x i c o 4, d. i.

Galerías Proteo, Génova 30, 2nd floor. Presenting the latest works of Héctor Xavier.

Galerías Romano, José María Marroquí 5. Exposition of Manuel Montiel Blanca's oils and watercolors.

Galería Diana, Paseo de la Reforma 489. Paintings by French artist, Madame Bordeaux Le Vec.

Galería de Artes Plásticas de la Ciudad, Per. golas of the Alameda Central. Justin Locke's exhibition continues.

Galerías Penix, Av. Juárez 93. Display of regional objects from Jalisco.

Galería de Arte Mexicano, Milán 18. Oils by Enrique Climent.

Central de Arte Moderno, Av. Juárez 4. Permanent exposition of works by Rivera, Siqueiros, Dr. Atl, Orozco Romero, Ignacio Beteta and others.

Jardín del Arte, Sullivan Park. Open air exhibition on Sunday mornings of paintings by artists from the National Institute of Mexican Youth.

Galería Diego Rivera, Ignacio Mariscal 118. Permanent display of art left by Diego Rivera.

Museo Nacional de Artes e Industrias Populares, Av. Juárez 44. Applied art from all over the republic permanently exhibited. Includes glass, pottery, wooden objects, ceramics, etc.

Instituto Indigenista Interamericano, Niños Héroes 139. Permanent exposition of interamerican popular art and industries.

Museo de Arte Moderno, Palacio de Bellas Artes. Beginning the first day of October the former Museo Nacional de Artes Plásticas will be converted to the Museo de Arte Moderno with works by Mexico's most famed artists constantly displayed. In addition they will present international exhibitions. The murals of Rivera, Orozco, Siqueiros, Tamayo and the famous glass curtain may be seen daily.

Museo de Arte Religioso, Guatemala 17. Masterpieces from the cathedral and other churches in Mexico with jewelry, paintings,

and sculpture dating from the colonial period of Mexico and Asia.

Galería de Pintura y Escultura de San Carlos, Academia 22. Magnificent examples of ancient European art.

theater

Festival Panamericano de Teatro — Teatro del Bosque, behind the National Auditorium. The first Pan American Theater Festival under the auspices of Bellas Artes finishes its South American tour with Mexico's contest entry, *La Leña está Verde*, by Celestino Gorostiza, who also directs. From October 17, daily performances at 7:15 and 9:45; Sundays 5 and 8 pm. Tel. 20.90-12.

El Deseo — Translation by Jesús Cárdenas of O'Neill's *Desire Under the Elms*. Maria Douglas leads. Now in its third month at Teatro del Granero (behind the National Auditorium). Tuesday through Friday at 8:30, Saturdays 7:15 and 9:45, Sunday 5 and 8 pm. 20-43-31.

Luz de Gas — Revival of Patrick Hamilton's suspense drama, *Gas Light*. Producer Manuel Fábregas directs as well as stars as the inspector, supported by Amparo Rivelles and Ignacio López Tarso. Teatro de los Insurgentes 1587. 24-58-91. Daily performances at 8:30 Saturdays 7:15 and 9:45; Sundays 4 and 8 pm.

El Abanico — Dolores del Río's stage debut in Spanish adaptation of *Lady Windermere's Fan* enters its fifth month playing to full houses. Teatro Fábregas, Donceles 23. 18-39-60. Daily at 8:30 pm; Saturdays 7:15 and 10; Sundays 5 and 8 pm.

Un Amante en la Ciudad — Erzio D'Errico's Italian play translated by Irma Terragnola continues. Directed by Enrique Rambal who also stars with Lucy Gallardo. Teatro del Músico, Vallarta 6 and Monumento. 46-88-09. Daily at 7:15 and 9:45; Sundays 5 and 8 pm.

Temporada de Obras Españolas — María Teresa Montoya in *La Malquerida*. La Rodano. Reservations: 11-10-94. Ródano 14. (around the corner from the Cine Chapultepec).

Rosalba y los Llaveros — Revival of Emilio Carballido's entertaining Mexican comedy. Salvador Novo directs a fine group of actors, including Ema Teresa Armendáriz and Raúl Dantés. Teatro Orientación (back of the National Auditorium). One performance weekly at 8:30; Saturdays 7:15 and 9:45; Sundays 5 and 8 pm. 20-90-10.

Niños a Domicilio — Original comedy by Margaret Mayo. Interpreted by Chula Prieto and Carlos Riquelme. Directed by Rafael Banquells. Teatro Milán, Lucerna and Milán. 46-21-46. Tuesday through Friday 7:30 and 9:45; Sundays 5 and 8 pm.

La Picara Ladróna — Comedy by English playwright, Jack Popplewell with Mercedes Cabrera's translation. Direction by Romney Brent and cast includes Rosita Díaz Jimeno, Andrea Palma, Rodolfo Landa, José Baviera, Sala Chopin, corner Insurgentes and Puebla. 11-38-17. Daily at 8:30; Saturdays 7:15 and 9:45; Sundays 5 and 8 pm.

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sports

Boxing — Wednesdays and Saturdays at the Arena Coliseo, Perú, 77, at 9 pm. A program will sometimes be offered at the Arena Mexico at which time no function is to be slated at the Arena Coliseo. Watch papers.

Football — The grid game, U. S. style, is on tap during the month of October featuring eleven from Universidad, Politécnico and Academia Militarizada México. October 25, Sul Ross College of Texas meets Universidad, the defending national champion. All games in Mexico City are played at University City Stadium.

Frontón México (Jai Alai) — Plaza de la República and Ramos Arizpe. Every day except Monday. On Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 7:30 pm. On Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays at 6 pm.

Frontón Metropolitano — Bahía de Todos Santos 190. Women take part in matches here using racquets. A program every day except Thursdays. On Monday, play starts at 4:30 pm. On other days, the card begins at 4:15 pm.

Soccer — At University City Stadium. The 14 teams of the Major League First Division perform Sundays at noon and Wednesdays at 8:30 pm. An occasional Thursday night game is slated.

Tennis — The colorful Pan American Tennis Tournament opens October 8 at the Cha-

pultepec Deportivo featuring the best players in Mexico and many foreign stars.

Wrestling — At the Arena Coliseo, Perú 77. Functions Tuesdays and Friday at 8:30 pm and Sundays at 5 pm.

horses

Hipódromo de las Américas — The 1958-59 turf season begins with the Día de la Raza (Columbus Day) Handicap October 12 and continues to the following September. Pari-mutuel betting machines available for horse racing fans at one of the most modern tracks in North America.

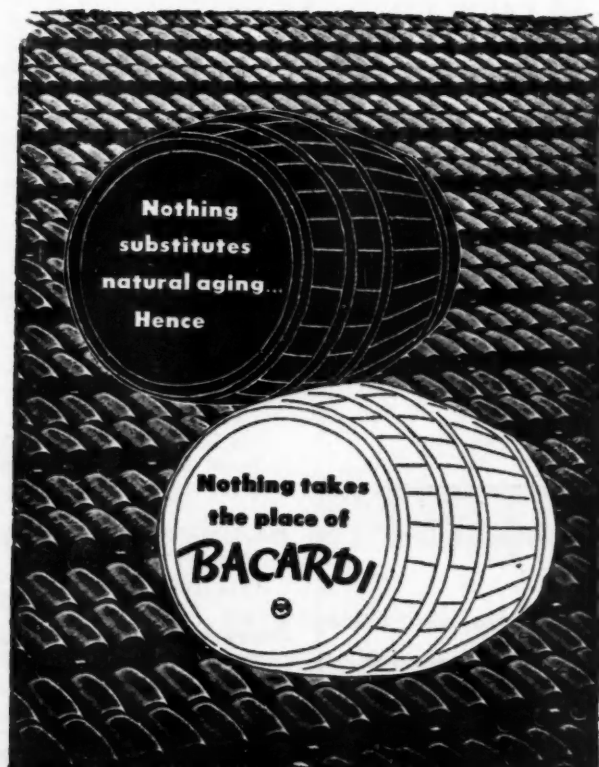
bullfights

Plaza El Tereo — Cuatro Caminos, Novilladas currently under way with promising bullfighters working for advancement to matador status. Six bulls killed every Sunday beginning at 4:30 pm until the middle of November.

Plaza México — Avenida Insurgentes. Novilladas in world's largest bullring until first week in November when formal season begins.

music

October 14 — Piano recital by Maria Teresa Castrillon. Instituto Mexicano-Norteamericano de Relaciones Culturales, Hamburgo 115. 8:30 pm.



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opera

The international opera season, sponsored by the Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes and Asociación Musical Daniel:

October 3 — **La Forza del Destino**, Verdi, featuring Anita Cerquette, Flaviano Labó, and Fernando Corena.

October 7 — **El Barbero de Sevilla**, Rossini, with Ettore Baslanini and Agostino Lazzare.

October 10 — **Lucia**, Donizetti, interpreted by Ernestina Garfias and Lazzare.

October 13 — **Tosca** or **Traviata** with tenor Richard Tucker.

October 16 and 23 — **Don Juan**, Mozart, bass voice of Nicola Rossi Lemeni who also sings his creation of Boris Godunov. Among others artists appearing this season are sopranos Irma González, Conchita Valdez and Virginia Zeañi; mezzo sopranos, Nell Rankin and Aurora Woodrow; tenor, Umberto Boscon, Nicola Zaccaria and Cornel McNeill bass.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST IN COMING MONTHS

Anniversary — Nov. 20. Mexican Revolution's touch off. Fairs, sporting events and fireworks throughout the Republic. Classic 20th of November race at the Hipódromo.

Golf — Nov. 20 to 23. International Championship and Canada Cup. Best golfers from 30 countries will compete for the world's top link prizes and for the Canada Cup. The International Test is an individual 72-hole competition. The Canada Cup is a 2-man competition, also 72 holes, played simultaneously.

Music — Nov. 23 to 30. Musical auditions to inaugurate the new commemorative organ which will be installed in the National Auditorium. Bauer Biggs is in charge of the concerts.

December — Regional exposition in National Auditorium of 15 prehispanic regions in the state of Mexico.

December 12 — **Día de Guadalupe**. Most important religious festival of the year.

December 16 to 24 — Christmas season opens with nine days of posadas.

this month

in Acapulco

October, — the month of falling leaves and the final curtain on summer magic; the exhilarating, the melancholy month. Every place but Acapulco, that is. In Mexico's "once in a lifetime" port the wraps are just coming off. Decks and docks are shined up. It's beach time, and the big season for tropic holiday begins.

If you're a yachtsman, this month in Acapulco is your time. Stop by the Yacht Club, the Ski Club, or the docks of the larger hotels. This is also golfing time, as pros and aficionados alike start warming up with the International Tournament in mind. And speaking of aficionados, the better bulls are being lined up for October, so be sure to inquire at your hotel travel desk about the bullfights.

October is also the traditional month of harvest. In tropical Acapulco, however, the harvest is not the kind you have in mind. The fish harvest, for example. Red snapper, sailfish, black marlin, mackerel, and dozens more are hungry for the hook. Eager tourist and eager fish make a handsome team at this time of year.

Mexico This Month recommends this month in Acapulco:

Night life. Leading hotels are booking name entertainment for the winter season intro. Shows will be more polished and professional than ever this year.

Fishing tournaments. The Mexican Government Tourist Bureau, the Mexican Tourist Association, or any member of the Travel Agent's Association have full information on competitive events.

Regattas. The bay will be filled with sails this month. Yachting enthusiasts are encouraged to bring their own ships into Acapulco. Boats of all sizes and price are also available to rent.

Gastronomy. Sea food is always the thing to order in Acapulco. Naturally, steaks and continental dishes are on the menu, but Neptune's offerings are supreme. Try pickled white fish, codfish in savory to-

mato sauce; or trout out of nearby freshwater mountain streams glamorized with cheese, wine, and hazelnuts. The finer hotels and restaurants are delighted to deviate from the customary bill of fare to satisfy the palate of a discerning gourmet.

Special note. Nearly everyone in Acapulco speaks English, from the taxi divers to the shopkeepers to the local government officials. But MTM politely suggests that visitors make October a "learn to say 'buenos dias' month". Your vacation will be fuller and richer and more memorable if you can manage to mouth a few words of local tongue.

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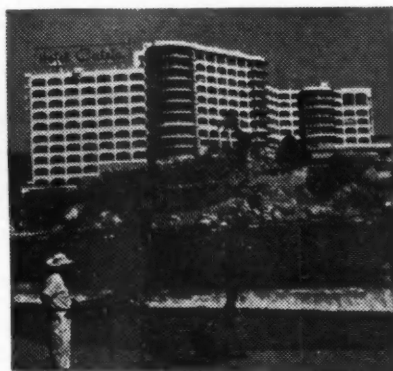
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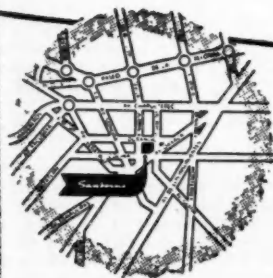


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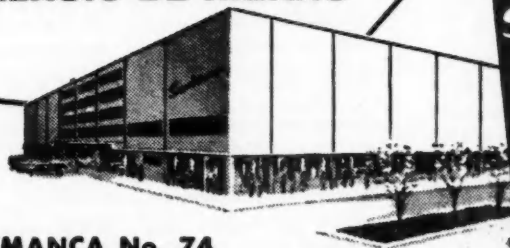
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DILEMMA OF A MARQUISE

...I had a letter from an American lady who has bought a large place in Mexico. She said that she read a letter I had sent to you in your magazine and she liked so much what I said she asked to come up to my estate in Cold Spring and meet me.

My husband is a Knight of Malta, my father is in the Hall of Fame in New York City and a fine Scotsman. "His word was his bond" and I am a person who believes in tradition. I don't receive people of the theater. That is my reason for not going back to my chateau in southern France that I have had for over 25 years. The fine English families are gone — could not keep up with taxes — but American Jews have bought up all these great places. I want nothing to do with café society so my coming to live among you should be something you can be proud of. I don't have to go because I am poor to your country; I come because all my life I have admired your people and country. I will stay every winter and come back here to Cold Spring and my estate in the summer months.

Do give this letter your attention and send me the August magazine with my letter in it.

Marquise Agnes de Ritti
Inverugie Shewan Estate
Cold-Spring-on-Hudson, N.Y.

Our August issue has been duly forwarded but are you sure that you want to remain a subscriber? Our staff is fairly crawling with Theater People and American Jews.

INDIA CALLING

I am a regular reader of your magazine through "Embassy of Mexico" in India. I shall request you to publish this letter which I think will enable me to get pen-friends in your country. I am a young lady of 19, a student of F.A., and my hobbies are stamps and first day cover collecting. Those young boys interested in pen-friendship may write me. I hope some will. Thanks in advance.

R. K. Aggarwal
2/57 Roop
Nagar, Delhi, India

From our readers

PIPILA

In Muriel Reger's otherwise excellent article on Guanajuato in August 1958 issue she asserts that Juan Martínez was the real name of Pipila (p. 24). In the AAA's Mexico by Motor (p. 63) Pipila is twice identified as José Barajas. Ralph Hancock in his "The Magic Land" (p. 131) agrees with the AAA. And a brochure on Guanajuato published by the AMT shortly after completion of the Pipila monument (p. 20) says "Pipila is the affectionate name given to José Barajas, the hero who volunteered to fire the door of the Alhóndiga." In further comment of Sta. Reger's article, she blandly states (p. 16) that the *Presa de los Santos* is an aqueduct. Only a few weeks ago on one of my several pilgrimages to Guanajuato, I took a magnificent photo of the Dam of the

Saints. Is there an aqueduct bearing the same name? Perhaps you will resolve these conflicts.

Loyal G. Compton
Director of Information,
Florida AAA Divisions

Since you apparently love Guanajuato as much as I do, it is a pleasure to reply to your above letter. The name of El Pipila is Martínez Barajas, the latter being his mother's maiden name (always tacked onto a child's last name in Spanish-speaking countries). However, you are correct in saying that his first name is José and not Juan, as given to me by the Alhóndiga guide... The Dam of the Saints was a dam but now functions as an aqueduct and is called acueducto by Guanajuatenses.

M.R.

MEXICO/ this month

EDITOR:

Anita Brenner

ASSISTANTS: Donald Demarest, Bert Quint, Guillermo Rousset B., Patricia Ross, María Elena Tamayo, Antonio Menéndez, Toss Olsen.

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Our Cover: Inspired by an old fullflight poster. Brands are from leading Mexican bull-breeding ranches. (For literary approach to subject, see article p. 21)



This little hook (MTM's sign), swiped from the Aztec codices, means words, music, wind and waves.

PHOTO CREDITS

In the usual going-to-press rush, the September issue of MTM neglected to give credit to Marilú Pease for the excellent fullpage photo of the Chapultepec Castle terrace; as well to Nacho López for sundry shots of Mexico City in the same article. To avoid such slips in the future we have decided to use a separate photo credit listing which reads like this: p. 9, upper and lower left and upper center Mayo; right center, Otto Done, lower right, D. Corona; p. 10, all by Mayo; p. 11, upper left, and right top, H. García; right center, Mayo; right lower, Alvarez; lower left Marilú Pease; p. 13, two on left by Nacho López; upper right; R. F. Guerrero; lower right; Jorge Gutiérrez; p. 16, upper left Museo del Arte Popular; upper right; Otto Done; lower right; Luis Márquez, p. 20, clockwise starting upper left, Museo del Arte Popular; Mayo; Doris Heydn; Doris Heydn; Mayo; Doris Heydn.

person to person

This issue, dear readers, (to our great pleasure, a lot of people seem to feel like this) will reach you LATE. The least we can do is tell you why. You'd enjoy this preposterous package of MTM problems and temperaments, at large among printers who live in the clouds and fiestas that always cut in when we're having editorial binds. The reason for the binds, as a rule, being large, handsome, and thoroughly unrealistic ideas on the part of your editor.

We haven't, alas, the space for the cockeyed details, so we can tell you only that *this* time the bind was that we were determined to hand you something very unusual and very special: a color reproduction of an Orozco stage setting for ballet.

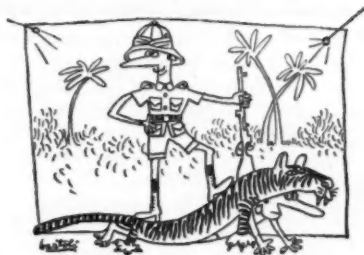
But between the dream and its realization there stretched a saga of lost engravings, political differences, technical problems, astronomical costs, and printing impossibilities. All of which your pigheaded editor ignored and swept thru, as is our standard operating procedure (leaving scores of nervous breakdowns in our wake).

So here's your Orozco but your MTM, darn it, late. Will you excuse it please?

We've also cut a few other gems for you. Item: for hunters, now that the ducks are winging and the leaves are getting sere up there, a rundown — complete as we could make it — of what animals there are, and where, prepared by experts and cantankerously checked. But space being as always at a premium, if there's anything extra you want to know, please ask.

The other gem is a piece we were working on when the student riots began last month. It was a youth survey, portrait from life. But we thought, having read about the riots you might like to know something more about these kids whether they are the uncontrollable switch-blade types that run wild Stateside, or something different. Our reporter was worked overtime to get her story updated for this issue. By the way, she's a girl who has been a scholarship contest-winner at Glamour magazine, and was doing a summer stint with us before going back

As always 100% conscious, our Señor Bartoli looked thru our contents for October and decided that our hunting material was by no means so complete as we claimed. So he finished it off, and herewith, below and to the right, (postponing Angus from his usual column) is Bartoli's sports illustrated on the Chase.



FOR THE FIREPLACE: The Gent at Eve

to school. Her name's Eve Sperling, and she lives in Mexico when she's home. We think she did a fine straightforward job of reporting and we're very pleased we had it in the works when the front-page stories broke.

But perhaps our three-star boast this month is — again — our art director Vlady, who's just been picked up by Sports Illustrated to do *them* a map: subject golf, issue some time in October, occasion the Canada cup to be played here this month.

Which pleasant news reminds us that more than one publication seems to have been looking at MTM's art, its style of covers, and other products of our... squad?... team?... huddle?

P.S. Many readers have been asking for *Preview* more ahead, so as to plan trips on the button. Oh dear. As it is we badger, pressure, snoop and guess in order to get at least a month ahead — nobody, you know, even in concert halls, thinks that far beyond today. We'll try, though.

Meanwhile what do you say we put our crystal ball, in pretty good working order, to our subscription sweepstakes?

GENTLEMAN'S DAY: The Chase



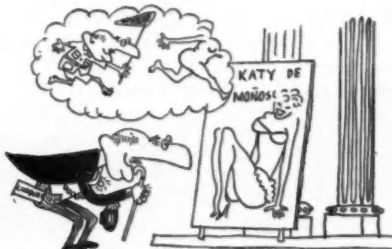
1. The \$



2. The Shees



3. The Commitments



4. Butterflies



5. ...and Roles.



6. ...and so to bed...

whoosh

Student rioting last month, in direct clash with government authorities, created considerable discomfort for Mexico City dwellers because of transportation tie-ups. Although for residents the disturbances amounted to much the same as rowdy football-crowd antics Stateside, alarmists made close to Revolution out of it all.

These clashes were the peak of a wave of unrest that broke out soon after President-elect Adolfo López Ma-

News and Comment

the case of the telegrapher, teacher, and railroad worker disputes. Or, as with the University students, it had sanctioned the bus fare increase that touched off the upheavals.

Superficial observers drew two facile conclusions: 1. the disorders were all Communist-organized; or 2. they were spontaneous rebellions against insufferable oppressions and abuses.

The truth is that very real problems

finished and tourists driving from Nogales, Ciudad Juárez, Nuevo Laredo and Piedras Negras will save time and fuel by using the new road (built at a cost of 122-million pesos). Leaving Mexico City, the Querétaro road is reached through Ciudad Satélite.

Another completed link in Mexico's chain of through highways is the last lap of the Pan American Highway from Tuxtla Gutiérrez, in the state of

NATIONAL PANORAMA

THE PRESIDENT REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE UNION

As Released to MTM by the
Bureau of Economic Research
of the Nacional Financiera, S. A.

IN HIS REPORT TO THE CONGRESS ON SEPTEMBER 1, OUTGOING PRESIDENT ADOLFO RUIZ CORTINES HIGHLIGHTED THE SUBSTANTIAL ECONOMIC, social and political progress achieved by Mexico during his six-year administration and pointed up some of the tasks that remain to be tackled.

A fast-growing country of 33 million inhabitants feels the urgency of economic development to provide more jobs, a rising standard of living, and dignity for its citizens.

In spite of two international recessions (1953-54 and 1957-58), severe drought and other disturbing acts of nature, the economy pushed ahead at an average increase of 7% per year since 1954, more than double the population growth and higher than the record pace set during 1939-1952. Development has been balanced, agricultural output having grown 6% per year on average and industrial production, 8%. A high rate of public and private

investment contributed to this growth. Forty-two percent of the fixed investment undertaken by the public sector has been financed by tax revenues, 29% by income of State enterprises, 13% by non-inflationary internal credit and the remaining 16% by development loans from abroad.

Production continued to expand during 1958, with increases so far, over 1957, of 13% in iron and steel output, 12% in construction volume; cement and paper, 11%; glass 10%; petroleum and products, 10%; electric energy, 8%; communications, 7%; mining, 7%; over-all manufacturing 6%.

Since 1952, the petroleum industry increased production by 49% and manufacturing industries grew 40%; with sharp increases registered in output of paper, iron and steel, and glass.

Among new industries being established, the Tuxtepec paper factory will start production by the end of the year, as will the fertilizer plant in Monclova and the insecticide unit in Salamanca. The National Railway Car Plant, which has produced 4,700 box cars, is expanding facilities and next year will make passenger cars. These are Nacional Financiera backed enterprises.

Mexico now has 2.5 million kilowatts of electric generating capacity and will soon add 700,000 more. During the past 5 1/2 years,

electricity was brought to 627 communities.

Agricultural and industrial development and the population growth have pushed gasoline consumption up 57% since 1952; kerosine, 80% and diesel oil, 126%. The nation's oil reserves have increased from 2,300 million barrels in 1953 to 3,500 million at present. Refining capacity likewise has expanded from 197,000 barrels daily to 330,000 barrels. Recent Pemex plant expansions have cut down by more than half last year's heavy oil imports, thereby helping the balance of payments this year.

Record crops of wheat, cotton, coffee, sugar, vegetable oils and fruit will boost exports during the remainder of the year. Increased receipts from sulphur exports and tourism are also helping to improve the payments balance. Foreign exchange reserves amounted to 386 million dollars on August 20 and the seasonal build-up is underway.

Other measures of progress are increased land under irrigation, which totals at present 2.6 million hectares; the expanded highway network amounting to 43,500 kilometers; and the social security system which covers 25% of the work force.

These figures and many others reported by the President reflect the collective effort of a people determined to shake off age-old poverty while strengthening their democratic values.

teos left his cabinet post and brilliant record as Secretary of Labor, to campaign for the presidency.

His term in office had marked a quiet — perhaps too quiet — period in the national labor picture. Yet inevitably, President Ruiz Cortines who on the one hand encouraged all-out democratic action, on the other had to play for quiet and yet more quiet in which to save the nation's economic fortunes — which he magnificently did.

Beneath the surface, a pattern was discernible in the rioting. In each case the government was the target of fire. Either it provided the payroll, as in

set the stage for skilled unresters who do the same effective job, under similar ripe conditions, elsewhere in the world. Purpose: to embarrass, and if possible, shake the government.

But the troublemakers forgot that the leadership here is still within living memory and participation of what revolution means; and therefore too aware, too conscientious, and too deeply rooted in the popular will to be so easily dislodged.

links

The new highway connecting the city of Querétaro with Mexico City is

Chiapas, to the Guatemalan border so it is now definitely possible to drive all the way from the U.S. border through Mexico to Guatemala city and beyond, instead of shipping cars by rail from Arriaga, Mexico.

cesar celebrates

The new and lush Hotel Presidente, latest boast of *hotelero* César Balsa, opened without fanfare the 27th of August, but this time to remain open. Technical difficulties which stalled operations in May have been resolved, and all is normal.



in October

DAY OF THE RACE is what Mexicans call the 12th of October, Columbus Day. It is a day of speechmaking, mountaineering (alpinists like those in bottom photo make rigorous climb to plant national flags atop Popocatepetl), and dancing of pre-conquest ceremonials. The day also signals the opening of 1958-59 racing season at the fashionable Hipódromo de las Américas, and the start of Mexico's bullfighting season.

The beginning of winter — which in Mexico means mainly fiesta season at its peak — is generally placed on October 12, "The Day of the Race," this being the darndest package of celebrations that anyone could imagine.

Which "Race" is being honored is not quite clear, as the Spaniards take it to be *theirs*, in honor of Columbus, of course, while the Indians honor Cuauhtemoc and other ancestors, such as trees for instance. Youth climbs the Popocatepetl, thus duly asserting its prowess and also its recognition of traditional values, since the climb ends in a Mass sung high on the volcano's slopes. And the socially elite go to the race-track (lunching at the Jockey Club).

Soon after Columbus Day with its speeches, dances, banquets, races, and so on, the winter season opens at the Palace of Fine Arts, generally with opera. This year the starring event is to be Rossi Lemmenl in Boris.

About the middle of the month the candy shops, bakeries, and gift shops break out into what for Mexico is a gay motif — Dead Men's Day confections and toys. Visitors may be startled perhaps by the masses of happily grinning, cheerfully decorated sugar skulls and cake and chocolate "little dead ones," along with fancier candy-covered funerals and similar remarkable confections.

These are all destined for Hallowe'en night, here celebrated as the night the

souls of all dead children come back for a visit with the folks. Party tables are set out for them, and toys and candy on special altars. The next day their families picnic on their graves, and sing for them and — so it is assumed — with them also. On November 2, the souls of the adult dead are similarly welcomed and entertained.

Except possibly for festivities of the sort in China, this is a holiday almost impossible for Westerners to understand, much less to celebrate. Yet the idea is a simple one: the dead are somewhere, loving everything that's good and pleasant still, and laughing along with their live friends and relatives, at their old fears of changing from this to that other world.





Mass demonstration of students in Mexico City cries "Down with voracity!..." protesting bus-fare increases. The riots focused interest on Mexico's youngsters, in violent though idealistic eruption into the national political scene.

Student outbreaks in Mexico City recently focused attention on the country's youth. What is this young generation all about? Here is how it looks through the eyes of an American college girl.



Hunger for knowledge marks Mexico's teen-and twenties generation, surging into nation-wide activity from the poorest peasant levels up.



eruption

In most Latin countries, students customarily take an active part in politics. Hence last month's riotous demonstrations (see page 10) were not in themselves headline news. More interesting was the power they were able to develop, and the direction of out and out challenge to the national authorities into which they were skillfully steered.

Problems that, public opinion generally agreed exist, and need correcting, gave the students Faculty support and much popular sympathy. Their methods, however, and final head-on clash with the government, brought on a period of investigation and shake-up in all quarters suspected of — as an old proverb has it — "torn up river, profit for fishermen."

Ed.

by Eve-Marie Sperling

MEXICO HAS SHOT INTO MODERN INDUSTRIAL LIFE LIKE a boy growing into young manhood. This rapid development (mostly in the past ten years) has had tremendous impact on the ways of life and customs of Mexican youth. A completely new generation — different even physically from their parents and ancestors — now overflows the schools, universities, sports fields and libraries.

A student today *knows* that his training is in great demand. A young worker improves his future possibilities by taking tuition-free night school courses. A girl suddenly finds new freedom to study, work and enjoy life. On the background of Sputniks and war crises, the youth of Mexico has a relaxed immensely optimistic outlook and a very live ambition. It is a new generation that is anything but sick or beat.

Three deep-rooted feelings — love of country, of tradition and family unity — check what otherwise might have been a breakneck pace of change in morals and mores.

Young Mexicans, like Mexicans of all ages, are also fiercely proud of their country. They constantly draw comparisons with other countries, and often take on civic projects aimed at nation-building. For instance, the stu-



dents of one school furnished the beds for a new hospital.

Tradition is not dusty folklore here, but part of daily life. Young architects look to the art of their Indian forefathers for ideas. Archeology is a favorite avocation and such old-time customs as Christmastime posadas and traditional songs are kept in practice and much loved.

Family "Togetherness" has a great influence on the decisions, ways and life of the young. Recreation, for instance, is often a family affair — a saint's day celebration, a Sunday picnic at the pyramids or Xochimilco, and a boy coming home from school says hello to his elders by stopping first to kiss his grandmother's hand.

Such traits check the speed of the arrival of new trends. Dating minus chaperone is new in this decade and the majority of young girls still do not have this freedom. Night spots, dances and swimming pools brim over with

young people on casual dates, but nearly always in a family atmosphere. Girls work and spend their earnings on Paris-influenced dresses, make-up and often cigarettes. Over five million joying new prosperity, customs, interest and twenty-four — students, workers, men and women — are enjoying new prosperity, customs, interests and ambitions. The universities cannot accommodate the rush to learn, and the new buying public includes many boys who work part-time, saving for a car, a motorcycle, or sports and date money.

Mexico City's beautiful new University City has the largest enrollment in the country — over forty thousand students. Private schools, state universities, teachers' colleges vocational and politechnical schools absorb the rest of the students all over the republic.

University students are highly specialized. usually take five years, and

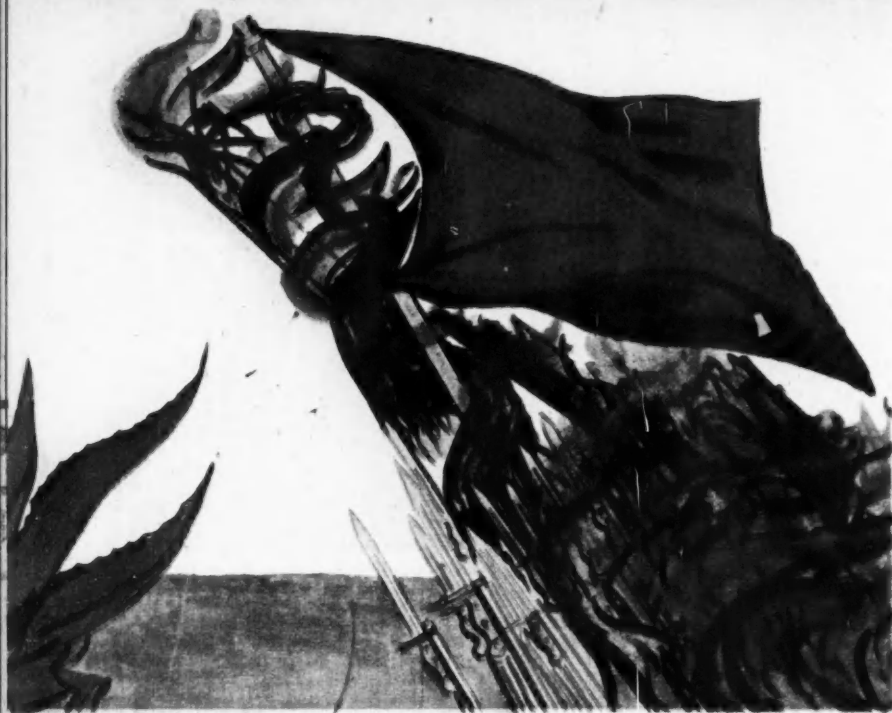


BREAKING THROUGH TRADITIONAL RESTRICTIONS. Mexico's young girls and boys present a picture of activity in many fields. The modern world, its sports and politics and thoughts and know-how, are all one oyster to these young, who stem from every social level but share this outlook: that life is good.



(Continued on page 24)





All the great artists of Mexico have made sets for modern Mexican ballet. Above is one by José Clemente Orozco. Below, a costume by the late Julio Castellanos one of the lesser known but greatest of Mexican moderns.

Mexico's modern ballet - restless, original, draws on its contemporary composers and artists, and absorbs many influences.



the DANCE in MEXICO

by Patricia Fant Ross

Mexico's dance heritage is older than her recorded history. Before the conquest, the theater of Indian Mexico was developing somewhat along the lines of the Greek theater, but with groups of dancers instead of the traditional Greek chorus.

The open air theater consisted of tiered seats rising fan-wise from a stucco-concrete floor that served as stage. A wide arch, covered, with flowers for each performance, outlined the acting area with space at each side of the arch for the dancers. Visitors to the pyramids of Teotihuacán can see an old theater there, utilizing a natural amphitheater with the stage set against a cliff, which made a fine background for the stage and moreover has several small caves that apparently served as dressing rooms for the players.

The most important plays depicted the lives of the old gods and were presented in connection with religious festivals, but others, often satirical, were simply for entertainment. The plays were in pantomime, with musicians and chanters echoing the players, and the dancers emphasizing the symbolism and the fine points of the story. This might, in fact, be called the first ballet, inasmuch as it existed long before the rise of ballet in the old world and presented a story, through its choreography, for the entertainment of the public.

After the conquest the Indian theater was taken over by the missionary priest as an excellent means of presenting Bible stories. Language problems still



TIERRA. Typical of Mexican experimentation in dance, *Tierra* uses pre-Spanish touches in costume and movement, tied into modern music and decor.

made ordinary group communication difficult. The missionaries dropped the dance accompaniment but the pantomime theater survived in its formal Church function, until the end of the 16th Century.

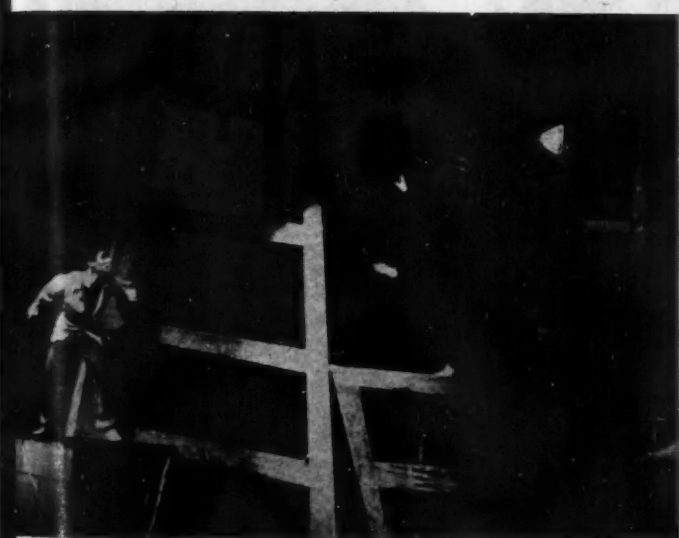
The regional dances of Mexico have been more enduring. In pre-conquest Mexico ritual dances were a part of almost every religious ceremony, and were also offered to the old gods before any important undertaking. These dances were so much a part of Indian nature and of daily life that the missionaries wisely made no effort to stop



LOS GALLOS. (*The Roosters*). One of the most successful of modern Mexican ballets, this piece has now become repertory.

them. They required the accompanying chants to be changed, diverting those that had paid homage to the old gods, to the worship of Jesus, Mary, and the hierarchy of the Saints. The ancient conflict dances, depicting the eternal struggle between the most powerful of the old gods, became — with costume changes as well — the struggle between the Moors and the Christians, the Spanish and Indians, Good and Evil, the Devil and the Angels, and so on. These conflict dances have been brought down

(Continued on page 16)



EL DEMAGOGO. Premiered this season, *El Demagogo*, though obviously influenced by German expressionism, showed its own considerable vigor and was well received.

EL SUEÑO Y LA PRESENCIA. Picking up the favorite Mexican (and medieval) theme of Death, this ballet has been for several years one of the most interesting pieces in the Mexican modern repertoire.



TO HUNTER'S MAP OF (FAIR) GAME IN MEXICO

slope, pronghorn. antelope. (Son., B. Calif., Coahuila, art regions)

adillo. **11** armadillo. (Chiapas)

ger. tejon. (Chiapas)

r, black. **8** oso negro. (Son., Chih., mount. regions)

r, brown. oso pardo (same areas as black bear)

grizzly. oso gris. (around headwaters of Rio Yaqui, Son.)

r, wild. jabali. (throughout Mexico)

ote. **2** coyote (Chih.)

r, Coua's (dwarf white-tail) venado de Coue.

catan, Quintana Roo)

r mountain. venado de montaña. (Chih. **3**)

r, mule. **8** venado burro, (Son., Chih.)

r, red bracket. venado colirrojo (Isthmus of Tehuantepec)

r, white tail venado coliblanca (Son., Chih., Chiapas)

k. pato. **7** (Chih.)

zorro. (Chih.)

use. Chachalaca. (Chih.)

uar. **6** tigre. (Huasteca jungle, north of Tampico; tropical forests of Yucatecan peninsula)

untain lion, cougar, or puma. **9** puma. (throughout Sierra Madre mountains, flatlands of Yucatan and Quintan Roo)

skrat almixclera (Chih.)

lot. ocelote. (Chih.)

ssum. zorra mochilera. (Chih.)

er. nutria (Chih.)

ce onza. (Chih.)

rtridge. perdiz. (Chih.)

cary. pecari. (found in same regions as boar)

asant. faisan. (including Mexican royal pheasant,

olito, Chiapas)

nse. (Ch.) partridge. (Ch.)

asant. **4** (Ch.) Royal Pheasant. (Ch.)

jeon. Sch. **5**

ma, cougar, or mountain lion. (Throughout Sierra Madres.)

ail. (Ch.) racoon. (Ch.)

oop. desert mountain. (Baja Cal., Son., Chih.)

unk. **5** (Ch.) tapir (Ch.)

on. (Ch.) tapozcuicle. (Ch.)

innou. (Ch.) Tlacuache (Ch.)

rkey, wild. (Son., Chih., Coahuila, Quintana Roo, Chiapas).

asel. (Ch.) giant wasel. (Ch.)



Hunters' Map of Mexico-with
wandering grounds of principal
game. (Elephant safaris are not
usual in the heart of Mexico
City. This one was an
ongry female escaped from
a Zoo shipment.) As
drawn for Mexico this month by
VINDY and bartoli ~

TAMPICO

MEXICO

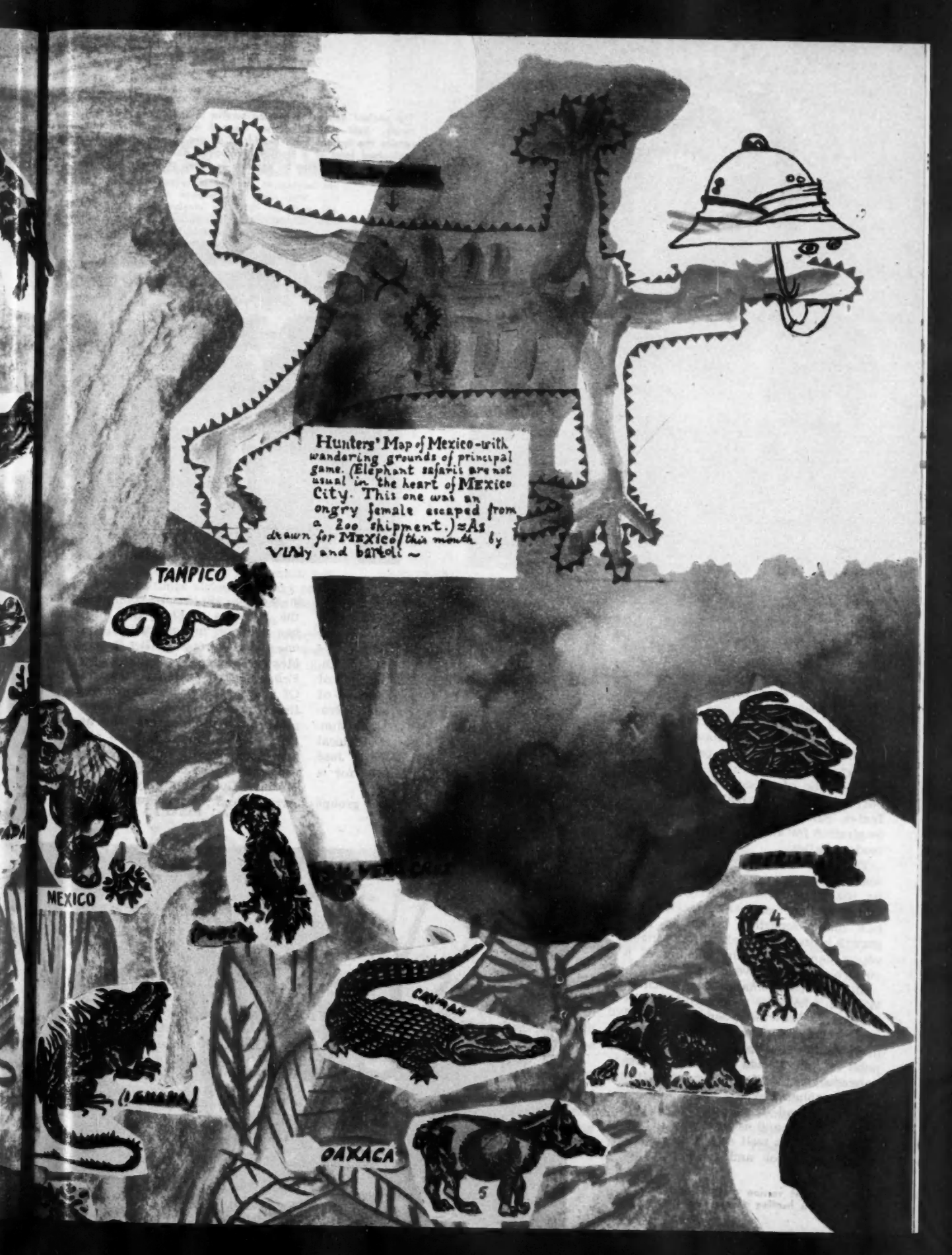
OAXACA

CANAN

5

10

4





The ancient dances of Mexico survive in their pure form only very rarely. Left, *Los Quetzales*, danced in the southern highlands, retains the typical huge headdress of pre-Spanish times. Below, an Indianized form of a medieval European dance. The masked figure is the "clown," (often he appears as Satan or Death) who provides comic relief.



the dance

(Continued from page 13)

to date through the centuries to take in the War for Independence and even the battle between the Mexicans and the French at Puebla, less than a century ago.

And so these dances have survived to this day and are still a part of every important village festival throughout the republic of Mexico. They are not only a beautiful survival of the ancient Indian culture, but also a source of inspiration for Mexico's lustily growing modern ballet.

The modern ballet movement began some thirty years ago, and considering its many problems (chiefly lack of money and enough trained teachers) it has made amazing progress. This growth is due to the dedication of many young dancers and the backing of a culture-conscious government.

Mexican balletomanes owe much to Waldeen who came to Mexico from her native New York as a young dancer and became a pioneer in the ballet movement. Her most distinguished pupil is Ana Mérida who is now perhaps our best ballerina and a gifted choreographer. Xavier Francis, another American, had been in Mexico for several years and is now one of our best dancers as well as a fine choreographer, director and teacher. Other

top-ranking male dancer—choreographers are Guillermo Keyes, Guillermo Arriaga and Felipe Segura. Sergio Unger who danced with Diaghileff's Ballet Russe until Diaghileff's death, has contributed much as a teacher of the male dancers. Lupe Serrano of New York's Ballet Theater, and Salvador Juárez of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo are both products of our local School of Dance. Mexican-born José Limón comes back frequently for a season of ballet and teaching.

There are a number of ballet groups

in Mexico, all loosely connected with the Institute of Fine Arts. Emphasis has been on modern ballet and only one of these groups, Ballet Concierto de México, headed by Sergio Unger and Felipe Segura, presents classical ballet. Of course, these various groups sometimes produce mediocre ballets and must often use dancers who are not fully trained, but they have also produced some really fine modern ballets, especially those choreographed by Ana Mérida, Guillermo Keyes, Guillermo Arriaga and Xavier Francis.



This is a ballet version of the Yaqui deer dance. It is a hunting dance, also a magic rite.

HUNTING in Mexico goes back as far as Mexico itself. Proof is this figure, copied from the codices by Jorge Angulo, showing an Indian hunter in his full ceremonial regalia. Today, hundreds of years later, this chap's descendants are still scouting the jungles and plains for the plentiful and varied game of Mexico.

by Toss Olsen and Ben Tinker

Mexico is made of jungle and desert, mountain and plain. The hunter who stalks white tail successfully in the mountains of Chihuahua will need a guide to find the same deer in the savannas of tropical Quintana Roo. And the same rules hold true in Mexico as any other big game country. If you don't know your hunting area, find a man that does.

Big game is liable to crop up anywhere in the Republic; however desert mountain sheep, pronghorn antelope and the bear family: black, brown and grizzly, are found only in the northern states. Both white tail and mule deer as well as their faithful followers, the jaguar and mountain lion are scattered throughout Mexico. The small, but fast and at times vicious, peccary roots as happily on forested mountain slopes as he does in desert or jungle.

Desert mountain sheep, threatened with extinction by over-hunting, were protected by a presidential decree dur-

SOUTH from the RIO



... stretch the relatively undiscovered hunting grounds of México, abounding in exotic and familiar game. Here is an expert report...

ing the Obregón administration some thirty years ago and a special permit is now needed to hunt them. However, they are still hunted, and are reputed to be a different breed than the north of the border sheep. One old hunter claims that when you "spook" an average mountain sheep he comes right up the mountain where the savvy hunter who has climbed uphill can get a shot. Not so the Mexican sheep. He lights out in a straight line away from the hunter — downhill, across slope or flat land. There are still quite a

few sheep in the thousand-mile strip running along the peninsula from Sierra Pintos through the Sierra Gigante in Baja California. Sheep are also found along rugged Sierra Madres in both Sonora and Chihuahua, although the greater number range along the western slopes on the Sonora side.

Brown, black and grizzly bear live scattered throughout the Sierra Madre mountains of Sonora, Chihuahua and Durango. The grizzly is becoming scarce. Old silvertip is a real trophy,

prized by all hunters. The ranchers leave poison intended for the huge lobo wolves that still range in this same area but which too often is eaten by bear instead of the wily lobo. Anyone who has seen a dozen sheep or steers with their throats slashed open, killed not for food but for the joy of killing, will understand the ranchers' attitude. However, in the tangled mountains and gorges around the headwaters of the Río Yaqui in Sonora there are grizzlies. There are dogs,



THE JAGUAR in Mexico is called *tigre*, so the ocelot (left) becomes *tigriño*, little tiger. The *tigriño* is not as dramatic as its big cousin, but its fur is worth three times more. Below is a pack outfit, necessary in hunting expeditions in Sonora. There are ranches near some of the hunting areas where complete pack outfits — horses, mules, dogs, and guides as well — can be obtained.

Roo in the South. In the isolated territory of Quintana Roo the white tails and the turkeys share the water holes in the center of the grassy savanas where the turkeys, acting as sentinels, usually give the alarm before the hunter can get in more than a snap shot.

The dwarf white tail — Coue's Deer — are plentiful in both Yucatán and Quintana Roo and while not coveted as trophies, make mighty fine camp meat, especially barbecued in the Yucatecan style.

There is another small deer, the red brocket, that is found throughout the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. This tiny, 24 inches high at the shoulder, red deer has small spike horns that resemble those of a billy goat. A fighter, for all his small size, he sometimes kills the bigger deer by ramming his small sharp horns up into the soft belly of his white-tailed relative.

The collared peccary manages to survive in almost any region. He likes pifion nuts from tall mountain pines

used for lion as well as bear, that are available. Local hunters will know of them.

The other big game animal found only in Northern Mexico, the pronghorn antelope, is a desert dweller. An antelope will rip a cholla cactus apart with his horns, avoid the spines, and eat the watery pulp. As much as 26 pounds of this cactus pulp has been removed from the stomach of a pronghorn. Both the bighorn desert mountain sheep and the mule deer also eat the cholla cactus.

The antelope, sometimes fifty to a hundred miles from water, range throughout the Great Altar Desert in Northwestern Sonora and Baja California. There are a few bands of antelope south of El Rosario in Baja Ca-

lifornia, near the dry lake bed at Chapala and north of San Ignacio on the Llano Ojo Liebre.

The desert valleys of these Northern states contain the greater part of the big, wary mule deer. There are roads, some very rough, that lead from the U.S. border into the hunting areas in the northern states. The entry points and villages and ranches where guides and pack trains are available are listed on page...

The adaptable white tail deer is found throughout Mexico, although they have pretty much disappeared from areas near heavy population centers. They are still plentiful in Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango and Coahuila in the North and in Oaxaca, Guerrero, Chiapas, Yucatán and Quintana





CANTANKEROUS big grizzlies still roam the tangled mountains of the upper Yaqui River. Dogs are needed to bag one like the bear at the upper left. White tail deer, above, are found in all parts of Mexico. Close stalking is difficult. Ben Tinker, noted hunter and chief game warden for Mexico under President Obregón, brought this one down with the help of a 'scope.

as well as desert mesquite beans, or he will munch happily on wild fruit in tropical forests. As a result bands of jabali range through almost any primitive area from Sonora to Yucatán. Stories of their ferocity have been exaggerated; however, if a clean kill is not made, a squealing jabali may excite the others into attack and most hunters pick out a convenient tree just before they draw a bead.

The chain of craggy peaks called the Rocky Mountains in the States becomes the Sierra Madres south of the border and the big cats, called mountain lion, cougar or puma, range throughout its length from the north to the Guatemalan border. Although the lions prefer the high mountainous country, they follow the deer and have been killed in flat tropical countries like the Yucatecan peninsula. Except for those rare chance encounters, the timid mountain lion is an impossibility without good dogs. Again, as in the case of grizzlies, dogs are available in the northern states, but extremely rare in the south.

Heavy, third largest of the cat family, the jaguar or, in Mexico, *tigre* is the most romantic of Mexican big game. And with reason. Top North American hunter Herb Kline classifies jaguar as the "world's toughest game." And Kline has bagged the huge Indian Bengal tiger as well as African lion.

A given area will not support many of the big cats, and in areas where there are sheep and cattle, ranchers can tell a hunter how many tigers are

(Continued on page 25)

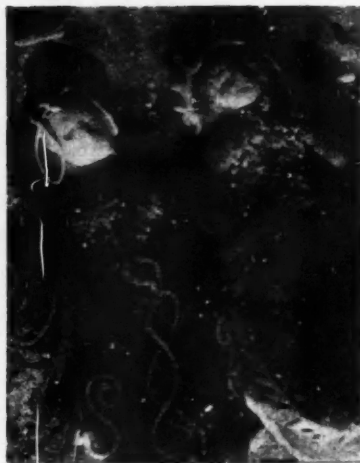


FISHING isn't crowded in the isolated Sierra Madres, where cool trout streams like the one at the right are mostly visited by bear, deer, and lions.

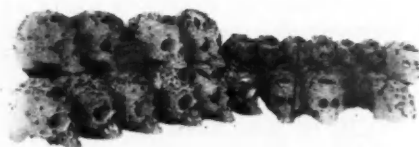


the arts of DEAD MENS DAY

Throughout October, craftsmen and minor artists prepare toys and sugar skulls and similar goodies, for Hallowe'en and Nov. 1 and 2, when this holiday is gaily celebrated.



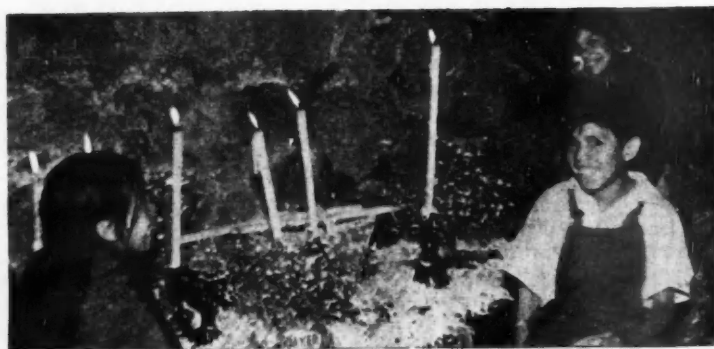
DIED DAY



is what our art dept labelled this page. We thought you would enjoy such lovely English too.

The arts and toys of Dead Men's Day (see page 9) usually feature:

Above, love redivivos, in clay and wire figurines. Below, the famous artist of the 19th century, José Guadalupe Posada, made many gay woodcuts for this occasion, pointing up the mood of the day: hilarity plus. Above, right, "Dead Men's Bread," baked in sugar "shrouds," for the altar of the children's souls who come back for party fun and goodies on Hallowe'en night. Right, a confectioner decorating the candy of the month: spun-sugar skulls. Below, a typical Dead Men's Day toy, satirizing the most solemn of real-life solemnity. This is usually the point of most of the arts and toys and candies which, stemming from many centuries past, celebrate the oneness of the living and the dead.



THE TAUROMAQUIAN ARTS

by Donald Demarest

EVEN THOUGH THE PLAZA MONUMENTAL OF MEXICO CITY — THE LARGEST BULL FIGHT RING ON THE WORLD — WILL BE PUTTING ON A PROFESSIONAL SEASON THIS FALL FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THREE YEARS, it is still plagued by the conditions that shuttered it. And its announcements for the coming season lack the usual grandiloquent promises. (For the first time, for instance, the new management hasn't been able to announce, as a result of a preliminary scouting campaign in Spain, the appearance of the latest two international swordsmen.)

Nevertheless, some of the best *matadores* in the world at the moment (as they tend to prove whenever they get a chance to compete with the more publicized Spanish and Venezuelan ones) are Mexican. *Diestros* like Ordóñez, Rodríguez, Carbajal and Aguilar have enough *afición* and enough professional skill to make a gray afternoon explode into memorable fireworks.

The essential point that the *aficionado*



realizes, and that the tourist finds hard to grasp is that this apocalyptic afternoon is very rare, depending as it does on almost ideal conditions — the perfect bull and the perfect man. The *aficionado* goes to the *corrida* week in, week out, hoping to find it, dreading to miss it; but also because he can find its patchwork elements on the duller day — one cape pass, one series of linked *naturales*, a brave and honest kill — that are more sketches for the rounded work of art that the occasional great *faena* is.

Fortunately for those who have not had the natural advantage of "growing up" with bullfighting, the past five years have produced a body of work in English on the tauromaquian arts that probably surpasses anything that has been done for laymen in other fields. With the proper reading a bullfight can

be approached more intelligently for the first time than ballet, or abstract expressionism or cool jazz.

For one thing, some exceptional talents have been directed toward an analysis of the *fiesta brava* — novelists like Hemingway, poets like Roy Campbell, dramatic and literary critics like Tynan and Pritchett.

Dr. Hemingway must be credited (and blamed) for the current Anglo-Saxon fascination with the brave festival. His *Death in the Afternoon*,



subjective, cantankerous, showoff, intuitive, knowledgeable, impressionistic, mystic and romantic, started a trend in English literature that has hatched an extraordinary bibliography.

Death in the Afternoon was published in 1932. The next two decades were dedicated to rather arty fictional explorations of the theme — viz., Rex Ingram's *Mars in the House of Death* (1939). But it was Tom Lea's handsomely illustrated, abominably written, shrewdly promoted best-selling novel, *The Brave Bulls* (1949) that opened the floodgates to not only the movie, TV and comic strip interest in the *corrida* but also to the recent serious books.

A year later, Barnaby Conrad published *La Fiesta Brava*, the first text-cum-pictures introduction — a book modelled on Hemingway's but with a canner eye cocked at the new fans. In 1952 the Englishman, John Marks, put out a much more sophisticated guidebook *To the Bullfight*; and in 1955, the bright young man of British drama, Kenneth Peacock Tynan, published what remains the most adult explication, *Bull Fever*. A strictly picture-and-caption book, *Torero: A Bullfighter's Day*, (1955) with photos by the Mayo Brothers and captions by Enrique Gual, underlined the Chinese axiom that a picture is worth one thousand words. And one booklet that circulates here—*Toros Without Tears*—is an equally handy guide.

The next trend, inevitably anticipated
(Continued on next page)

music

Having swung through Paris, Brussels and London, the National Symphony (Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional) will start its tour of the US and Canada on the 12th of October. It will return to its home base in Mexico City at the beginning of December.

This has been an extraordinarily busy year for the OSN and its permanent director Luis Herrera de la Fuente. Ever since the brief visit of the orchestra to the US in April there's been a great deal of talk about a possible tour. Now this is a reality. A very pleasant reality indeed. In more than one way it is a personal triumph for LHF. Ever since he was appointed to the post of permanent director the orchestra—having been reorganized—has been constantly raising its artistic standards. It may be said that growth and improvement of the orchestra went hand in hand with the maturing of its extremely talented director. These two tours this fall top off successfully four years' intensive work.

Other Notable Items:

Apart from Igor Markewitch's Second Panamerican Course in Orchestral Conducting in Mexico's *Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes*, there was of course Markewitch's own conducting of the National Symphony as well as of several combined choirs in the rarely presented *DAMNATION OF FAUST*.

News too was the visit and conducting of Canada's Alexander Brott. Winner of the first prize given by the First Panamerican Course in Orchestral Conducting last year, Mr. Brott's prize was a contract to conduct the OSN in a pair of concerts. This he did not like a mere youthful success, but as a full-fledged conductor. His interpretation of Shostakovich's Fifth Symphony was exciting and satisfying by any standard.

On the less spectacular—but perhaps artistically more important—side, Mexico's number one musician, Carlos Chávez, did his annual chore at the *Colegio de México*. This was a series of three concerts of chamber music instrumental and choral. Chávez, always courageous and vital, conducted new work of his own and also seldomheard other works, premiering an unpublished De Falla chorale, "Balada de Mallorca."

THE TAUROMAQUIAN ART

by Mr. Conrad, was the biography. Carlos Arruza's *My Life as a Matador*, (1955) as Conrad reported it gave evidence of a new seriousness and comparative humility on the part of this brash (but dedicated) barker for the *fiesta brava*. Even though he had been anticipated by two less-heralded biogs: Sidney Franklin's *The Bullfighter From Brooklyn* and the most compelling book on bullfighting to date, Juan Belmonte's reminiscences, published in hard covers in 1937.

The next step was obviously the anthology. Rex Smith, a veteran *aficionado* since his AP days in Spain, antedating Hemingway and postdating Conrad, recently put together the book to end all bullfighting books. His *Biography of the Bulls* is that rare labor of love, the sternly sifted collections of a lifetime, scholarly and sharply journalistic, essential and unexpected, personal and yet unpretentious, eclectic and catholic — a vast 385 page vealentine that is also a work of art. It covers every aspect of bullfighting from its mythical origins to its stormy present, from the technical explanations (Mr. Smith has the grace to provide these in quotations which include a poem about the *natural*) to the historical and biographical highlights. This elegantly produced book is linked like one of the great *suertes* by an exceptional collection of prints and drawings (from the Goya prints of the Moorish *corrida* to the nervous Llopi's sketches of the contemporary)

— and especially by Br. Smith's caustic, affectionate, pertinent commentaries.

The *Biography of the Bulls* is so complete that one wonders for a moment if it isn't a dead end, quietus to any further books about the taurine contest. But then you recognize that like all good anthologists (like a fine salty hors d'oeuvre) Rex Smith has mostly whetted your thirst for bigger draughts of the works he quotes (not only the specialist discoveries like Richard Ford and De Amicis, but a re-reading of Cervantes and Byron); that the classic bullfight books, so tantalizingly quoted in these anthologies, still remain untranslated into English (a recent news note said that Don José M. Cossio had recently sent to the press the last volume of his definitive history of the *corrida* — and why wouldn't a translation of that be a natural for a University Press like Texas?); but especially the big lack — any important novel about the "brave festival" (unless you'd call *The Sun Also Rises* a novel about bullfighting; or you'd call *The Wounds of Hunger* a novel at all).

The egregious Mr. Conrad has invented a new technique in his latest book, *The Death of Manolete*, (1958) wedding pictures and text in a promising cinematographic way. Perhaps he will do the novel or perhaps one of our vital new Mexicans like Carlos Fuentes will. The Latins still write best about the *fiesta brava*.

I: THE BASIC NINE INCH SELF.

Biography of the Bulls edited by Rex Smith. (Rinehart, N.Y. 1957, \$7.95.)
Juan Belmonte: Killer of Bulls, as told to M.C. Novales, tr. with introduction by Leslie Charteris. (Doubleday, N.Y. '37/ Pocket Books, N.Y. \$0.35.)
Torero: A Bullfighter's Day, photos by Mayo, captions by Enrique Gual. (Taylor, N.Y. '55, Academy Library Guild, Fresno \$3.75).

II: THE ESSENTIAL TWO FOOT SHELF.

Death in the Afternoon by Ernest Hemingway. (Scribner's, N.Y. \$9.32).
La Fiesta Brava by Barnaby Conrad. (Houghton, Mifflin, Boston, 1950).
To The Bullfight by John Marks. (Knopf, N.Y., 1952).
Bull Fever by Kenneth Tynan. (Harper, N.Y., 1955).
The Running of the Bulls by Homer Casteel. (Dodd, Mead, 1953).
My Life as a Matador by Carlos Arruza with Barnaby Conrad. (Houghton, Mifflin, Boston, 1956).
The Bullfighter From Brooklyn by Sidney Franklin. (Prentice Hall, N.J., 1952).
Gates of Fear by Barnaby Conrad. (Crowell, N.Y., 1957).
The Death of Manolete by Barnaby Conrad. (Houghton, Mifflin, Boston, 1958).

III: THE EXPANDED SIX FOOT SHELF.

The Brave Bulls by Tom Lea. (Little, Brown, Boston, 1949).
Matador by Barnaby Conrad. Houghton Mifflin, 1952).
The Wounds of Hunger by Luis Spota.
The Sun Also Rises by Ernest Hemingway. Scribner's, N.Y., 1926).
Blood and Sand by Vicente Blasco-Ibáñez. (Dutton, N.Y., 1951).
Mars in the House of Death by Rey Ingram. (Alfred Knopf, 1939).
The Field of Vision by Wright Morris. (Harcourt, N.Y., 1957).

IV: THE TRUE AFICIONADO'S ALMOST LIBRARY.

Los Toros: IV vols. by José María Cossio. (Madrid, 1943-58).
El Toreo: Arte Católico by José Alameda. México, 1953).
Gran Diccionario Taurómico by J. Sánchez de Neira. (Madrid, 1896).
Historia y Tauromaquia Mexicana by J. de J. Núñez y Domínguez. (México, 1944).
El Arte del Toreo by Domingo Ortega. (Madrid, 1950).

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the real estate story

by Bárbara de Zouch Palmer

Starting out to find the facts of life as regards the owning of real estate in Mexico. I had the same vague idea that almost everyone else seems to have that there is one law for the Mexican, another for the foreigner. As a non-real estate owner, Mexican of American parentage, I really had never thought about it one way or the other, except when a prospective (foreign) buyer asked me questions, in which case I referred them to someone I thought would know. So when I was asked to do this article, I really had to get out and dig. And you know what? There is no difference whatever between Mexicans and foreigners when it comes to owning real estate, except:

1. A foreigner may not own real state within 100 kilometers of the border, or within 50 kilometers of the sea;
2. When a foreigner buys real estate in Mexico he is obliged to accept the laws of Mexico; i.e., he may not "invocar el auxilio de su gobierno" (invoke the aid and assistance of his government) in case of difficulty, but must submit to the jurisdiction of the same laws and courts as a Mexican.

This latter clause brings up the famous question of expropriation, which I discussed with: two private bankers, one real estate expert, and one investment counselor. All agreed that the word expropriation has been, to put it mildly, much overworked in discussing property ownership in Mexico. The fact is that in the United States, and in other countries too, expropriation is practised just as often (in some cases oftener) than it is in Mexico. — only you don't realize it. If your city wants to build a new school, or cut a new street through or widen an avenue, they evaluate your property, using your tax rate as a basis, pay you for the property, and put in the bulldozer next morning. Here in Mexico the same thing may be done on occasion, but not nearly as often as you think, except the same legal way, with due notice and payment, as it is done in the United States. This holds good for country property, that is agricultural and industrial, as well nor can it be done overnight, or in any way as city. In simple language, expropriation is NOT a hazard of ownership of property in Mexico.

As to property values: city property, especially Mexico City proper and the Federal District, is the favorite of Mexican buyers. Throughout Latin America, seventy-five percent of people with money prefer real estate to any other investment, and this is particularly true of Mexico. The Mexican in general prefers real estate for three reasons:

1. It offers the best protection against devaluation or depreciation.
2. Because of the growth of the capital city, as well as of larger cities such as Monterrey, Guadalajara, Torreón, and others, values are constantly increasing.
3. It is the safest, offering a stable and constant income; and the value almost always rises and almost never drops.

In going into the income afforded by real estate, I was told that a conservative estimate would place the net income, after taxes, depreciation, amortization, etc., on a residence at about 6% average annual income. On business buildings, such as offices, commercial locales, industrial locales, etc., the net income is approximately 7-1/2 to 10%.

Mortgage bonds usually guarantee between 8% and 9%. Any offer or apparent guarantee of a higher income from mortgages and mortgage bonds constitutes risk, in the view of the very conservative sources I consulted. When money is out as at higher rates, especially on real estate, it is extremely hard to recover on a short-term basis. Unlike the conservative mortgage bonds which can be sold within one hour and constitute a source of ready cash, the higher-paying mortgages and loans may take as much as six months or a year to be cashed in.

What is most impressive about Mexican real estate is its spectacular rise in overall value. In Mexico City, much residential-section property has doubled and tripled in less than ten years; and business property has gone up even more. This is the case all over the country, growth having been very rapid; but in the capital and resorts such as Acapulco, the rise has been in many cases fabulous.

The best way to buy is to go to a reputable broker or a good conservative bank, such as the Banco Nacional de México, which maintains a real estate department (Departamento de Bienes Raíces). This holds true whether you are buying business or residential property, as an investment or for your private use. Certain residential sections, such as Lomas de Chapultepec and the Reforma, have appreciated astronomically in the past five years; these sections are so built up that there is very little property available, and anyone who wants to sell can almost name his own price.

Real estate prices in general have in all cases compensated, in the past few years, loss through currency devaluation. Rents, in all sections including the mediocre (and, alas, not excepting the so-called "proletarian" colonies), have gone up tremendously; in many cases quite unjustifiably. Insofar as new construction is involved, however, these higher rents are almost mandatory, since construction costs have risen, in proportion, far beyond old levels. This means that if you want to buy property and build on it, you should not only be sure of the value of the property, but should check carefully the construction costs of the type of building you are planning, and be sure that when you sign your construction contracts they are on a basis that will prevent the contractor from failing to deliver and trying to get more money out of you than was originally called for.

Zoning laws in Mexico are by no means what they are in the U.S., as anyone who has seen a little "miscelánea" next to a palace of a residence knows; but they are coming into effect more and more, and are still another factor worth checking. So are water, electrical facilities, telephone lines, and drainage and sewage facilities, just as in the States. And, of course, be sure you make a title search.

Finally, in buying a building already up, remember that prices of buildings have not risen in proportion to prices of land; so be sure that you are not paying too much for the building itself. This, of course, does not apply to new buildings put up at the current construction rates. In general, you will be safe in assuming that the trend is up, and that you can't duplicate now for what the same construction cost even last year.

So, if you feel like it, (and most people who come to Mexico fall in love with the place and do feel like it) go out and buy yourself a house, or buy a lot and build. You'll have a wonderful time with it (have you ever landscaped a garden?), and you really don't have to worry at all about being discriminated against because you are an "extranjero." To a Mexican, an "extranjero" becomes a Mexican as soon as he can pick up a lump of earth from "la tierra del Sol" and say it is his.

And moreover: this is a land of individuality — so you can have all the excitement and pleasure of building as you like — your own fancies and dreams and habits projected — and be sure not to feel the curbs of convention. Nobody builds a "type" house here. The Mexican way is strictly freedom to style your own.

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ERUPTION

(Continued from page 11)

include an equivalent to an M.A. A two-year Preparatoria prerequisite after high school, solidly grounds the professionals in the liberal arts.

Tuition at government schools is 200 pesos (less than 20 dollars) a year, and monthly expenses can run as low as five hundred pesos. Most students live at home; out-of-towners board with relatives, family friends, or in rooming-houses. Over a third of the students at *Ciudad Universitaria* work to support themselves. In their last year, many students work as assistants in their own fields.

Interests are new and varied. University-sponsored sports have become very popular. Football is the greatest spectator sport; the classic Politecnico-Universitaria game in November packs the huge mosaiced stadium to capacity and overflow. Seats begin being filled shortly after dawn and cheers resound through the city all day. Soccer, track, swimming and baseball hold their own. Mexico's Olympic teams have excellent representatives in swimming and equestrian contests and have made fine records. Recently the University started its own riding team and its own outfit of bull-dogging, traditionally clad *charros*.

Student, as well as international politics, are important. Each school has its own government, which organizes cultural programs, oratorical contests and recreation. Occasionally — as in the case of the National University Law school recently — a student government will go on strike to protest against a teacher or some student problem not satisfactorily handled. Quite often, they win.

A new interest in the arts has developed among students. Young painters are trying to continue a truly Mexican school. The University offers students concerts, art exhibits and theatre on campus. Young *aficionados* attend art shows, know about the latest modernistic church, are intensely interested in music, and are expert movie critics as well as often highly learned in more traditional intellectual pursuits.

The great Mexican love of life enters into student recreation. There are teardances, school organized *fiestas* and informal get-togethers. Group dating is popular for excursions to the foot of Popocatepetl, the bullfights and night spots. *Mariachis* are often called

upon to supply music and many a student often strums a sharp guitar or shakes a mean *maraca*. Mexicans are born dancers, love to improvise and invent to cha-cha-cha, tango or rock'n'roll. Dancing, not drinking, is the usual purpose of parties. There is no age limit, and barring an occasional *pa-randa* among the boys, drinking is neither a pastime nor a problem.

Nine-tenths of the young people between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five work after elementary school — in corn fields, factories, or small businesses. Through government institutions such as the *Instituto de la Juventud Mexicana*, at least thirty thousand young people all over the country have increased their interests and expanded their goals and prospects. The Institute offers free instruction in technical skills and turns out qualified mechanics, carpenters and electricians. In the last ten years the young middle class has expanded and prospered tremendously. Young people are learning to plan ahead, and to save.

A new interest in sports has developed in the young workers. Baseball clubs have sprouted enthusiastically, especially in the coastal areas. Sunday morning bicycling competitions — on racing or work bicycles — jam the highways. Club and public swimming pools are alive with young workers and their girls each weekend. In the country, where recreation is scarce, the church fiestas, pilgrimages and fairs are a great event to the *sombrero*-ed farm hands.

The Mexican girl has changed her ways tremendously in the past ten years. She is still primarily and frankly marriage-oriented. But her interests and means have expanded. Today, on tree-shaded campuses, groups of girls in lab-smocks hold their own in gay chit-chat with male students. Women, from aristocrats to peasants, make up seventeen percent of the student body at *Ciudad Universitaria*. Girls, who in the past would have been satisfied to

work as servants, are taking dress-making, beauty care and stenography courses and all girls are busily learning and practising the tricks of dress and makeup. Even more radically, they have become sports-minded; the definitely curvaceous *señorita* of the past has added a touch of length and litherness to her looks, emphasized by her manner of dressing.

Excelsior, a daily paper, runs a column, "Working Women," in which it prints interviews with young writers, nurses, teachers and pastry cooks. More and more, young married women are continuing their careers, leaving the cloister of the home to servants and machines.

The most popular sports are swimming, basketball, softball, and hiking. Almost half the girls enrolled at the University participate. Mexico also has many excellent young horsewomen who ride side-saddle or straddle, and often take part in show jumping or informal steeple chases.

Fifteen is the age at which a girl comes out — usually at a big dance with glamorous cake, punch, formal dance tableaux, and traditional first waltz with father. From then on a girl is a debutante and marriageable and the majority get married between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one.

Courtship, once rigidly and formally watched, now sometimes includes unchaperoned dating. In the provinces, dating stems from the traditional *sere-nata* — groups of girls circling the town square in one direction, boys in the other. Around the third time, they pair off and continue the stroll, plus flirtation. But this custom, with all its charm, is dying fast and instead, the boys and girls meet at Sunday afternoon tea-dances.

The discovery of living in modern times, the enlarged horizons of so many new freedoms, have acted like wine in the veins of the young people of Mexico. They look ahead with excitement to taking their places in the national scene and though, in some respects, they bid for power ahead of their time, this — in the majority of cases — goes hand in hand with a genuine sense of civic welfare and acceptance of responsibility.

Our own Directory

Hunters' Reports: Game and Zones

(Editors Note: MTM is devoting most of its directory this month to two reports of interest to hunters. One by the noted Ben Tinker, deals with the routes available in the northern hunting areas bordering on the U. S. For hunters who have the time to get further into Mexico there is a report on the southern terrain by anthropologist Fredrick A. Peterson, a man just as well in life forms as they exist today as he is in the buried past of Mexico).

BAJA CALIFORNIA

There are three ports of entry into Baja California, the most important being Tijuana. The Trans-Peninsula highway is paved the 134 miles to Arroyo Seco, then graded, but rough, for 86 miles to El Rosario. On to Santa Rosalia it is rugged desert road, and south to La Paz it is partially graded in three sections.

Just beyond the pavement end (140 miles) a road turns off east to the small pueblo of San Telmo and winds up through valleys and canyons for 30 miles to Rancho San Jose and El Coyote at the base of Sierra San Pedro Martir, where guides and outfits are available.

Game in this region is mountain sheep, mule deer, antelope.

Information as to where the best hunting is can be had from the Department of Hunting and Fishing at Tijuana. With the exception of regions near Sierra San Pedro Martir, where there are permanent streams, the balance of the hunting country is desert with many dry cycles and less than 3 inches of annual rainfall. Consequently, the big game is constantly moving. A special permit must be secured to hunt mountain sheep and antelope.

The few small villages and ranches that border the game country south are accessible by motor. Pack outfits of mules and burros with native guides are available. The best are at Rancho San Juan de Dios 40 miles southeast of El Rosario; El Mármol 56 miles southeast of El Rosario; Rancho Santa Yñez 22 miles south of El Mármol; and San Borja 105 miles south of Rancho Santa Yñez.

The next port of entry is at Tecate but roads south of this point do not go directly into the game regions, but connect via Ensenada with the Trans-Peninsula highway and the road to San Felipe.

From the port of entry at Mexicali a motor road 135 miles long goes south to San Felipe. From here a road grader has "roughed out" a trail that connects with the road to Loreto and La Paz at Laguna Seca, Chapala.

Inquiry should be made at Mexicali concerning the road south of San Felipe at all times.

SONORA

The next route leads into northwestern Sonora via Ajo, Arizona and Sonoyta, Sonora. From here a passable motor road borders game regions that lie west toward the Gulf of California which are in the northern end of the Altar desert.

Sierra San Francisco, Sierra Pinta along the northern stretches of this road, Sierra Del Alamo, Picu and Viejo to the south and numerous smaller ranges can be hunted for mountain sheep, whitetail deer and javalina. Mule deer inhabit the valleys and there are a few scattered bands of antelope ranging over the entire Altar desert.

Pack outfits and native guides are to be had at Caborca, Pitiquito, Rancho Primavera, Alamo Muerto, Pozo Moreno and Pozo Serna for hunting in these regions and also further south to better hunting in the country along the Arroyo San Ignacio near Tiburón Island.

A passable road called Camino Altar goes south into this region via Sasabe, Arizona and Mezquite, Sonora. The International Pacific highway through the port of Nogales south has several connecting roads that branch off into it. East of the highway from Nogales to Hermosillo are foothills of the Sierra Madre. The highest of these is Sierra Azul.

CHIHUAHUA

Further east through Naco and Agua Prieta, the Hermosillo-Chihuahua highway can be used to the east side of Sierra Azul and contingent ranges via Arizpe, Aconchi and Cumpas.



There is a small port of entry at Las Palomas, Chihuahua, across the border from Columbus, New Mexico. A motor road passable in dry weather but difficult in wet proceeds south to La Ascensión, which lies near a plains region where there are a few bands of pronghorn antelope. Further south, near Los Mostenas and in northeastern Durango are others. A few mountain sheep (*Ovis Mexicanus*) and mule deer inhabit the mountains and valleys near Lake Guzmán and Santa María. This road runs south to Casas Grandes, thence to Colonia Juárez and up into the Sierra Madre range to Siete Estrellas. When it gains the summit of the Sierras, it winds through a wilderness of pine forests and canyons. Whitetail deer, black, brown and grizzly bears, javalina, mountain lions and wild turkeys are distributed throughout this hinterland on both the Sonora and Chihuahua slopes. The best hunting is in Sonora, west of the continental divide. Native guides and pack outfits can be secured along the road at Colonia Pacheco, García, Chichupa and Siete Estrellas. There are no packs of trained dogs available to hunt the bear and lion; these must be brought in by the hunter.

This hunting country can be reached via Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, via the Central Highway to Ahumada and west to Casas Grandes as previously explained. Hunting further south

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via the same highway in the Sierra Madres out from Chihuahua City. Camargo, Jiménez and Parral is only fair. This, and hunting country in the northern Sierra Madres, can also be reached via Presidio, Texas-Ojinaga, Chihuahua, over a branch of the Central highway to Chihuahua City.

COAHUILA

Through the ports Del Río, Texas-Villa Acuña and Eagle Pass-Piedras Negras, Laredo-Nuevo Laredo, the Villa Acuña-Manzanillo Pan American highways (and branch to the Central Highway via Monclova) border the game regions of Coahuila. Antelope, deer, a few black and brown bears, and wild turkey can be hunted with pack outfits and guides to be had at Múzquiz, Barrancas, Sierra Mojada and others.

There is no railroad transportation down the Peninsula of Baja California. The Sonora-Baja California y Del Sureste has passenger service from Mexicali through the northwest corner of Sonora (Altar Desert) to Caborca and Pitiquito and connects with Southern Pacific of Mexico at Benjamin Hill.

The Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico via Nogales can be utilized to reach points near game regions on the west coast. Either the Mexico-Northwestern Railroad or the National Lines of Mexico can be used via Ciudad Juárez to reach towns that border game country in the Sierra Madres of Sonora and Chihuahua. Two of these are Casas Grandes and Chihuahua City. Coahuila is entered via the National Lines of Mexico and its connections in that state.

Aeronautes de México has a schedule out of Tijuana, Baja California, Nogales, Sonora, and Ciudad Juárez that reaches points near the game regions previously mentioned. Chartered airplanes can be secured in either San Diego or Tijuana for trips in Baja California. Landing fields are few near the best game regions. Emergency landing strips (with the exception of El Mármol) should be ascertained before taking off.

by Ben Tinker

SOUTHERN TERRAIN

Whether you hunt rocks, insects, Indian culture, snakes, birds or mammals you can be sure of returning from a hunting trip in Chiapas with your game box, bag, bottle or notebook crammed full of interesting specimens. Geologists, entomologists, anthropologists and other 'ologists need no advice from MTM on their specialties, so this article will describe only hunting game birds and animals in Chiapas (the southernmost state of Mexico).

Hunters will be pleased to learn that great sections of Chiapas are covered with thick forest which forms natural preserves for animal life. Some jungle is so thick that it is dangerous to enter without experienced personnel. A great part of Chiapas bordering on the state of Oaxaca is practically unexplored territory. Other

parts offering good hunting are the entire northern half of the state, the eastern section including the Lacandon jungle, and the regions to the north of Cintalapa and Ocozocautla. As departure points one should consider Comitán, Tuxtla Gutiérrez or Cintalapa (all on the Panamerican highway), Ocozingo or Palenque. The only professional hunter-guide usually available is Sr. Raúl Aguilar of Comitán, but local people are usually keen hunters and excellent woodsmen and can be hired at around \$1.50 (U.S.) daily. For more detailed information contact the state's tourist director: Sr. José Camacho, *Director Estatal de Turismo, Casa de Cultura, Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas, Mexico*. Sr. Camacho is also a noted hunter and can answer questions regarding accommodations and state laws.

Small game abounds in Chiapas, all of which can be taken with a .22 rifle or a 20-gauge shotgun. The hunter craving wild bird meat will find wild turkey, quail, pheasant, curassow, partridge, many varieties of ducks, pigeons, Royal Pheasant, Cojollite (*Penelope purpurascens*), chachalaca (*Ortalis vetula* — a type of wood chicken), and tinamou — all of them excellent eating. Among the marsupials are the Tlacuache (*Didelphys mesamericana*) looking like a mixture of rat and opossum but very edible. Chiapas also has many varieties of opossums and raccoons. The armadillo is found all over, but has been reduced by natives because of its delicious meat. Guaqueque (*Dasyprocta mexicana*), Tepezcutile (*Agouti paca virgate*) and Tejón (*Nasua nasica*) are all favored for fine meat. Muskrats, weasels and otters, as well as skunks, foxes, coyotes and a ferocious huge weasel (*Tayra barbara*) which sometimes reaches four feet in length are other types of carnivorous game animals.

Large types of game, requiring at least a 16-gauge shotgun or equivalent rifle also abound. Several varieties of deer may be taken. The white-tailed variety (*Odocoileus virginianus*) has been nearly exterminated in several sections because of its fine meat. The small mountain deer (*Mazama satorrii*) is still fairly plentiful but is very shy and fast and rarely taken during the day. Local hunters "shine" them at night, an unsporting practice.

The tapir (*Tapirella bairdii*) is an ungulate

of large size that lives close to streams. It submerges in pools when chased. It is completely inoffensive, except that because of its great weight it can stampede over a hunter when frightened. This animal should really be given more study by biologists rather than by hunters as its habits and life-cycle are little known.

Two kinds of wild pigs offer fine sport and wonderful meat to hunters. The Jabali (*Tayassu angulatum*) usually runs in small herds but occasionally in pairs. This is a large and rather dangerous animal, particularly the boars, and has often killed experienced dogs and forced hunters to take to the trees. It should be noted that it has a peculiar nipple-like gland on its back. Hunters should cut out this gland immediately upon killing a jabali or the secretion will infiltrate the meat and render it useless. The Peccary (*Tayassu pecari*), is a smaller animal but can also be dangerous as it runs in large herds. It is found in most parts of Chiapas, even invading corn fields.

The real game for hunters who like a thrill is the jaguar (*Panthera onca*), called "Tigre" in Chiapas. This beautifully-spotted and lithe beast is the most powerful and dangerous game in Mexico. While it generally roams the forests it sometimes ravages herds of cattle, sometimes killing many animals at one time in a killing spree. It has been known to often attack humans, generally women and children but many cases are known in which it has stalked men. It frequently reaches six feet long and is plentiful in the mountain rain-forests. Other felines offering good sport to hunters are the puma (*Felis concolor mayensis*), Ounce (*Felis eyra*), and the Ocelot (*Leopardus pardalis*), although much less dangerous than the jaguar.

Hunting animals is not the only sport in Chiapas. There is the thrill of being out of contact with civilization, going through lands where few people have passed, fording turbulent streams, hacking one's way through vinehung spiny bush, waving off hordes of little blood-sucking creatures, climbing scabrous mountain sides, listening to the jungle cries at night — in a word—SPORT. Don't forget your camera!

by Fredrick A. Peterson

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Some of the best contemporary "minor arts" talents in Mexico are now turning out Christmas cards, and the results are exciting. They cover a great range of tastes—traditional, typically Mexican, religious, sophisticated or casual. Here's what impressed us most available at **misrachi Juárez 4, Sanborns' Madero** and **Reforma**, and many stationery shops:



Rangel's twelve "Angel" cards — a charmingly celestial United Nations. Each angel represents a nation, and is accompanied by that country's most typical bird and bloom. The back of the card carries a brief description of costume and such.

Montoya's serious-faced children in traditional folk costumes — a baby charro, and ditto china poblana. On generously sized lustrous cards, fine portraiture in warm splashes of brown, yellow, turquoise.

Handpainted cards of many temperaments. One of the finest is Herrera's, a long, slim card with equally slim Virgin or angel figure. Done in rich gold, wine and purple, it has the Gothic elegance of a cathedral window.

Horacio's colonial primitives. Reproduced in fine color, quaint doll-like figures stand on a background of Mexican scenes of yesterday — a kitchen, a patio, a verandah.

Ralph Gray's casual card. Mexican motifs worked like a homespun cross-stitched sampler, on a gaily colored ground.

Corona's perennial favorites — Inspired by lacquer work, they are fresh and charming. Minutely drawn figures of colonial Mexican lords and ladies move gracefully about their business — in gardens and carriages — on a ground of shining white.

Finely feathered birds on black construction paper. These are very popular for their artsy-craftiness. The feathers are real.

Covarrubias's quaint Indian women. Painted in pale, delicate pastels, these are interesting cards. Perhaps the nicest — a Yucateca sitting out a dance.

These are some of the many greeting cards that have blossomed out on stationers' counters for early buying and early mailing. Prices range from fifty centavos to fifteen pesos, depending on size, quality and work.

SOUTH FROM THE RIO

(Continued from page 19)

operating by the number of stock lost. Jaguars are hard on dogs; unlike the mountain lion, who will take to a tree, and stay there when the pack pushes close, the jaguar may run up for a breather but he will come back down and smash though the dogs.

Up until 1952 only ten men had been listed with Boone and Crockett as having killed jaguar. However, this last year, Tex Purvis, professional hunter and guide, managed to add two of his clients to this coveted number. Purvis, working with a travel agency that specializes in arranging big game hunts, (Mexamerica, S. A., Paseo de la Reforma 92, Mexico City) will guide hunters after any kind of game but he specializes in jaguar and has his own dogs.

If you have a feeling that game is thinning out in your part of the country, or if you want to hunt something different, try Mexico. Hunting permits for the non-resident are only \$19.20, and you can pick your game.



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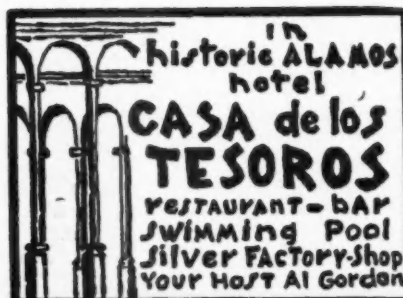
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Knife and Fork

by Joan López Bermúdez

Hunting, as it is known today, is not strictly a meat-on-the-table-tonight proposition but more often is an excuse for men to don red hats and make like pioneers. Occasionally these same men manage to bag some game, and return proudly to slap their kill down on the kitchen table in front of their dismayed womenfolk. The hunter then retires to the bath in order to remove 3 days growth of beard and grime leaving the kitchen crew to cope with the task of the skinning, defeathering, slicing, jerking, and cooking of whatever unfortunate stepped in front of his gun. This isn't always easy.

In Mexico the pattern is pretty much the same except that he might bring home a *tigre* or something tropical and equally awesome. In which case it would probably be more practical to contact a local taxidermist. If, however, it is a soft-eyed deer, and you're determined to eat it, the following recipe has a great deal of merit.

Cocido de Venado

Cut up the leaner part of the venison in chunks and place these in a large pot. Add 4 or 5 *chorizos* (Spanish sausage), the same amount of *morcilla* (blood sausage), 1/4 lb. of uncut bacon, and water to cover. Boil gently until the meat is tender. At this point add scrubbed potatoes, quartered cabbage, *chayotes* (if available), *garbanzos*, one sliced onion, and 3 cloves of garlic. When these have cooked sufficiently, but not too much, gather around the table. Drain the vegetables and place them on a warmed serving platter. Meanwhile, have a few cloves of garlic frying to a dark brown in olive oil; remove them, and pour the oil over the vegetables. Garnish all generously with *pimentón* (Spanish paprika). Serve the meat separately. The water in which all was cooked has by this time formed an excellent soup.

Gato de Agua

In the arroyos of Usumacinta in the state of Tabasco, where the tropical growth is thick and the people few, the Indians roll up their pants and wade into the rivers in order to hunt *gato de agua*. This is a form of otter. They kill the animal by striking him with a large stick, thus preserving his valuable skin intact. The flesh of this beast is similar to that of the hare, and may be cooked in the same fashion. The recipe that follows is correct for either one.

Guisado de Liebre

After cleaning the animal, cut the meat in pieces and marinate for 24 hours with chopped

bacon, pork lard, oil, several cloves of garlic, thyme, bay leaves, and peppercons. Two hours before serving time fry the meat until it is half-cooked, then add the better part of a bottle of red wine. Cook slowly until done. Serve with its own sauce.

Bullfighters' Special

On a more exotic note, and not available in every store, in Mexico they serve a dish called *criadillas*, a name that causes bulls to wince and oxen to sigh. In the western regions north of the border the same concoction is called prairie oysters. A great favorite of *toreros*, but also enjoyed by laymen, they

are prepared in a variety of ways, but the method below has proved especially tasty.

Criadillas en Salsa de Harina

Wash one pound of *criadillas* and soak them in one liter of water and the juice of one lemon for the period of an hour; rinse, salt, and cover with cold water. Bring to a boil and cook slowly until tender. Remove the skin, and slice. Brown 3 tablespoons of flour in an equal amount of fat, and when it is golden brown, and 1/2 lb. of skinned tomatoes, chopped garlic and parsley. When this has mixed well, add 2 ground cloves, salt, pepper, 1/2 liter of beef bullion, and the *criadillas*. Simmer until completely blended.



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